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OR,
GENERAL

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A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

C's Age.	Water.	High-rises		sets	Days
		H.	M.		
THURSDAY	9	after 4	43 before 8		
FRIDAY	10	4	42	8	
SATURDAY	11	4	41	8	this Afternoon.
SUNDAY	12	4	42	8	
MONDAY	1	4	40	8	
TUESDAY	2	4	39	8	
WEDNESDAY	3	4	39	8	
Days 14 Hours 30 Minutes the 30th.					

Mr. HOLT, May 21st.
Honesty is the best Policy in all Professions, and
the Force of PLAIN TRUTH is irresistible.

ATTER the Week extraordinary Mr. Scott
took to prepare his Answser to the Accusations exhibited against him, the Public had a Right to expect he would have "elbowed out" a Performance in some Degree adequate to the unequalled Abilities he so eminently possesses in his own Conscit; But his long studied Defence abundantly proves him to be no more than a "carping, quibbling sophistical Lawyer," so "accustomed to let out his Tongue and Talents for Hire," that he has no other Standard of Right and Wrong than as it suits his private Interest.

He has been charged with having "scandalously evaded the Payment of a just Debt, contrary to his solemn Promises, for many Years past, that he pleaded the Statute of Limitations, as a Mortgage in Possession, and who had purchased the Equity of Redemption, against a Mortgage out of Possession for an honest Debt, and that in an Instance where the mortgaged Premises are confessedly vastly more than sufficient to pay all the Incumbrances."—These Accusations still stare him full in the Face, unrefuted and even uncontradicted; and as to his futile Apologies, I cheerfully submit to the unbiased Readers, whether they do in any Degree mitigate his Guilt, and whether it is not most evident, that after what he has done, he would, if he could, avail himself of the same dishonest Plea of non Age to a Bond, to evade the Payment of any other just Debt.

I proceed now to illustrate the Lines I have chosen for my present Motto. I could have shewn in my former Paper, how utterly inconsistent with Truth are Mr. Scott's Declarations and Asserations, of his having made Mrs. Schuyler the Offer of £.600 for her Mortgage; but this I reserved for another Occasion, justly suspecting, as the Event has shewn, that he might, like some People I have known, tell their Dreams and Stories so often, that at last they persuade themselves, and would swear they were really true.—Can any of Mr. Scott's best Friends suppose, after having so often repeated it in his two last Publications, that he would hesitate a Moment, to depose on Oath, if necessary, to his having actually offered Mrs. Schuyler £.600 for her Demand? How then must they feel for him, when they find he never did in Fact, make her such, or any other Offer whatsoever, (although he acknowledges his Friend of "great Understanding and Probity," advised him to do it) as will appear by the following Extract of a Letter to me from a Gentleman in Albany, on that Subject, and from other incontestable Circumstances; The Extract is,

"I find by Holt's Journal of the 19th past, what Mr. Scott says about the Mortgage you bought of Aunt Schuyler against A/k's Estate, wherein it seems Scott has not so clearly pencil'd the Truth; as Aunt



JOURNAL;

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

Schuyler declares he has never been near her, whenever she has been in New-York, or whenever he has been up here to attend the Circuits, to make her any Offer, either by Word, Letter, or Message, as she willingly would have taken up with £.600 he pretends to have offered her by Letter; which Letter he solemnly declares, not to have received; or can it be supposed she would have refused the Offer? As this PARTNERED Letter* must have been wrote her long before you made the Purchase from her of the Mortgage for less Money." The Fact is, Mr. Scott did, with the Consent of the Gentleman interested, authorize a "Gentleman nearly connected to Mrs. Schuyler," to go as far as £.600 for her Mortgage, if he found it could not be got for less, and therefore I was justified in saying Mr. Scott had offered so much for it, tho' not immediately to Mrs. Schuyler; but the Gentleman so authorized, "Nephew to her deceased Husband," never did, if she, a Lady of "great Understanding and Probity," can be believed, make her any Offer at all.—The Reasons for such Neglect must be submitted to the charitable Suggestions of the Reader, and although this honest Confession may possibly operate against me in the Prosecution of my Suit, as Mr. Scott insists that one of the principle Points on which the Chancellor founded his Judgment for over-ruling the Demurrer, was the Offer of £.600 to Mrs. Schuyler: Yet I scorn by such Craft, as the Concealment of Truth, "to get my Wealth."—I had, I confess a peculiar Pleasure in suffering my Adversary to assert Things at Random, the better to expose him for it afterwards; but I could not be justified in allowing him to proceed so far as to confirm his Asserations with the Solemnity of an Oath, which possibly might be the Case if I did not undeceive him: As he will be obliged to answer my Bill in a few Days, unless he can find out some new Quirk to roade it, as he has done for upwards of three Years past.—Let me now stop a Moment, and ask what Credit can possibly be given to this Man of "strict Honour and Integrity," who vaunts so superabundantly on an Offer he never made, and who has the egregious Effrontry to assert, "that so far was he from evading a just Debt, that under many disadvantageous Circumstances, and when in his Judgment the supposed junior Mortgage, under which I now claim had become derelict, and rendered, if ever executed, a mere Nullity, which he firmly believed Mrs. Schuyler considered as lost, he did with the Consent of the Gentleman interested with him, offer her by Letter £.600 for such her Demand." Does it not on the Contrary most manifestly appear, that instead of being that generous Man he takes so much Pains to pass for; he intended from the Beginning to impose on the Credulity of a helpless Widow Lady?—Is it not as clear as the Sun at noon Day, that he "sudiously" endeavoured by the most hypocritical Arts, to perjuade her of the "utter Improbability that but for his Efforts," she would never "receive a single Farthing of her Demand?"—Did he not in his Conscience think her Demand well worth £.600, "over and above some Profit he intended to reserve, which was the very End of his Purchase?" Altho' at the Time he pretends to have made it, the Principal and Interest amounted to very little more. Did he not instead of generously offering that Sum at once, as he pretends, Jesuitically employ a near Relation only to tamper with a Widow, and fit out the lowest Price she would take, and not frankly to tell her the highest Price they would give?—But Justice to that deceased Gentleman's amiable Character demands the Supposition, that as he was not left at Liberty to do the latter; Honour forbade him to attempt the former, and thus he never executed at all the desired Offer.—Certain it is he never made the pretended Offer.—Noble Indications of my Adversaries boasted Generosity! Irrefragable Instances of his "aiming at no Advantage!" And most demonstrative Evidences that "he made this Offer with the strictest Attention to the Rules of Justice and Honour?"

* It is not very common for Letters to miscarry between this and Albany.

Equal Credit will the World give to his having "made the first Advances towards a Settlement with Mrs. Schuyler, which passed unnoticed by her for near two Years;" when that Lady, whose amiable Character is so well and universally known, declares, as in the preceding Extract of a Letter from Albany, that he never applied to her for that Purpose, either by Word, Letter, or Message; Fully acquitted then must he stand for having never returned an Answer to his pretended Offer of £.600, which in Fact never was made to her by Mr. Scott, or any other Person whomsoever in his Behalf, tho' he proudly grounds his Defence principally on that single Circumstance.—Can it be necessary after such palpable Conviction of his wilful Deviations from Truth, not even guarded with his usual Salvo, "if his Memory serves him right," to pursue him through any more of his strange Aberrations. Most certainly not.—The Word of a reputable Merchant is in all Places as good, and in this City will go much further than that of a quibbling Lawyer, even if he had never been proved to have departed from a sacred Regard to Truth; but how often the Contrary has been evinced during his Paper Controversy with me, the impartial Public will determine.—Is it however at all probable, that if Mr. Schuyler would have taken £.100 for an Assignment of his Mortgage, his Widow should have known so little of his Sentiments as to reject only a few Years after his Decease, the pretended generous Offer of £.600?—I say only a few Years after his Decease; because it cannot even be pretended to have been made after the Year 1760, when I became connected with the Family, and the Mortgage in Consequence thereof put into my Hands.—Equally improbable is it too, that I would let a Claim lie dormant, as my Antagonist infinites, after being strictly enjoyned by my Aunt to pursue her Claim with Diligence. And if Mr. Scott "did not purchase the Estate which gave Birth to the Controversy, till 1761," how inconsistent is it, that he should previously search out the supposed derelict Incumbrance, and make so great an Offer for it as £.600?—How often Mr. Duane spoke to him on the Subject, I never did particularly inquire, but that Gentleman assured me he had made "many Applications; which from his Character and well known Attachment to the Interest of his Clients, cannot be supposed were so saint and languid as not to give Mr. Scott abundant Reason to consider him during the Course of several Year's Solicitation, "as retained in the Affair," though the Contrary is asserted.—Beyond all Doubt is it however, that Mr. Duane was too long amused, as honest, unimpassioned Men are very apt to be, with Mr. Scott's fair Promises and Pretensions, without being able to draw from him other than general Assurances, that he meant to do what was right, and not to take any Advantages: But Mrs. Schuyler, quite tired out with Promises, without Performance, ordered me in the Year 1766, to put her Papers into other Hands, when I applied to Thomas Jones, Esq; after which Mr. Scott desired I would "engage some Council on my Part, to assist in, and thereby facilitate the Settlement," I immediately let him know that I had engaged Mr. Jones for that Purpose; and though I had previous to such Engagement, applied to the same Person, to "know what Steps are necessary to recover Payment of the Money?" How can this most sagacious, carping Critic, remark, "an apparent Contradiction" in those Assertions?—The Point he labours so much to establish, as his grand Fort, our not having purchased in the prior Incumbrances, to which, he asserts (what he could not possibly know) there was no Impediment, I leave to be litigated by my Council, full as eminent in their Profession as himself, who, however assure me, that as my Case is circumstanced, his Doctrine will by no Means apply.—The just Grounds he may have had to depart from his pretended Offer, of less than Principal and Simple Interest, can never excuse him to the World, for not accepting my real Offer of compound Interest for his Demand, more stale, and consequently upon his own Principles

more unjust than mine; as he may easily elude the Impropriety, if any there be, of "publicly exposing the Reasons of the Depreciation of the Estate," by throwing the Hard Bargain, if it is so, on me; and if a good one, it is in his Option to keep it, by paying my just Debt. How obstinately unjust and strangely perverse must then that Man appear, who cannot persuade himself to accept one or other of the professed *modest* Alternatives?—And until he can prove that he *cannot* have run away, it will be difficult to conceive how Mrs. Schuyler or myself, can possibly lie under so great Obligations from the casual Circumstance of their happening to fall in such Hands.

The Advances and fair Offers I made for a Composition, both before and since the Commencement of my Suit, with which his Honour the Chancellor was acquainted, on recommending to the Parties an amicable Accommodation, and which both Doctor Bard and Mr. Wisner, did the Justice to confess they thought too reasonable to be rejected; must have convinced his Honour of the Impropriety of any further Advances on my Part, and as he was restrained from "letting it be understood that any were made on the Part of Mr. Scott;" it was impossible he could under such Limitation, interfere further as a Mediator between us, or I am convinced he would have gladly executed the friendly Office.—I am well satisfied, since all my other Efforts have failed, to have determined, by a Court of Equity, and the whole unbiased World, the Justice of my Cause, to which I trust the *arrogant* Lawyer, with all his *Craft* and *Sophistry*, will in Process of Time be obliged to yield a Compliance.

I shall conclude with a few Remarks on the latter Part of any Antagonist's lame Performance.

That the H— were deceived by the artful Memorial, which the Gentleman confesses, "he knew what he was about when he drew it," is evident from the Votes of the H—, as well as from the Declarations of sundry M—rs of that H—; nor is it any Impeachment on their Understandings; as many sensible, unsuspecting honest Men, as well as themselves, have often been deceived by the artful Devices of others, in whom it was their Misfortune to place an ill-grounded Confidence; and where *Candor* and *Integrity* are wanting, it is impossible for the wifest, best and most cautious Men on Earth, always to guard against every Imposition.

I am quite satisfied to let his futile Apology, relative to the Bolton Letter, have its full Weight, without any further Reply; but I fancy it will puzzle this Prodigy in Understanding to assign a better Reason, amongst the many other cogent ones which were offered, for re-electing the old Members; that they had honestly and faithfully obeyed the Instructions of their Constituents; but he and his Abettors hesitated not then to declare, that those Instructions did not contain the Sentiments of a major Part of the Electors, with the same Confidence he asserts to have "demonstrated his *Approbation*" of another late "Scheme, with a Majority of the Persons present," although the Event has notoriously proved the Contrary in both Instances.

I must certainly plead guilty to his Charge of not understanding the Subject of the Virginia Resolves, if they do, as he asserts, "in Effect maintain an absolute Independence of the Mother Country." I therefore beg Leave to subjoin a Copy of them, and humbly submit to the Decision of the Readers, whether they are not confined to the Right of American Taxation ONLY.

"WHEREAS, the Honourable House of Commons in England have of late drawn into Question, how far the General Assembly of this Colony hath Power to enact Laws for laying Taxes and imposing Duties, payable by the People of this his Majesty's most ancient Colony.—For settling and ascertaining the same to all future Times, the House of Burgesses of this present General Assembly have come to the following Resolutions;

"That the first Adventurers and Settlers of this his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, brought with them and transmitted to their Posterity, and all other his Majesty's Subjects, since inhabiting in this his Majesty's Colony, all the Privileges and Immunities, that have or hath at any Time been held and enjoyed and possessed by the People of Great Britain.

Resolved, "That two Royal Charters granted by King James the First, the Colony aforesaid, are declared and intitled to all the Privileges and Immunities of natural born Subjects, to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the Realm of England.

Ref. "That his Majesty's liege People of this his ancient Colony, have enjoyed the Right of being thus governed by their own Assembly, in the Article of Taxes and internal Police, and that the same have never been forfeited, or any other Way yielded up; but have been constantly recognized by the King and People of Great Britain.

Ref. "Therefore, that the General Assembly of this Colony, together with his Majesty, or his Substitutes, have, in their representative Capacity, the only exclusive Right and Power to lay Taxes and impose them on the Inhabitants of this Colony, and that every other Attempt to vest such Power in any other Person or Persons whatsoever, than the General Assembly aforesaid, is illegal, unconstitutional and unjust, and had a manifest Tendency to destroy British as well as American Freedom.

Ref. "That his Majesty's liege People, the Inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield Obedience to any Law or Ordinance whatsoever, designed to impose any Taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the Laws or Ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid.

Ref. "That any Person who shall by speaking or writing, assert or maintain, that any Person or Persons, other than the General Assembly of this Colony, have any Right or Power to impose or lay any Taxation whatsoever, on the People here, shall be deem'd an Enemy to this his Majesty's Colony."

The Printer having often latterly favoured his Readers with two Sheets instead of one, the Intrusion of a private Controversy may be easily eluded.—Such only as choose will read it, others will "conspire" to treat it with the Contempt they may think it deserves, as I shall, my Antagonist's future Productions, unless he comes more to the Point than he has yet done, and refutes, or at least contradicts, with proper Vouchers, and true Arguments, the Facts alledged against him.

I fear not the "Chafing" of his Pen, the Malice of his Heart, or the Terror of his Arms; but shall always be

"A favourite Word of my Antagonist, and his good Friend and Conspirator Brutus, who, as well as another who subscibes himself a Son of Liberty, all avow the same Sentiments of some of the particidial, treacherous *Dons*, the Merchants of this City; who instead of having made a partial Sacrifice of their Interests and Livings for the common Good of Society, as many of them dare impertinently infame, have "hated as a Body not suffered by the Non-Importation Agreement, but from a Fordid Motive of Gain, entered into it."

"that Man of Pride" (in spite of what my mock Friends can say) to give him "a Reward for his *Oliver*," in any Way he pleases.

P. S. Query.—Whether a Person who owns having seen, perused and approved of a Piece before it went to the Press, may not either in Law, Equity or common Sense, be deemed the Author and Publisher as much to all Intents and Purposes as if he had actually wrote and given it to the Printer with his own Hands, and whether therefore he has not been the Aggressor in the Controversy with I. L.

[It is said many Thousands of the following, were printed and sent all over England.]

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL OF THE PARTIES. [March 20.]

SIR,

I believe there is no man, however indifferent about the interests of this country, who will not readily confess, that the situation, to which we are now reduced, whether it has arisen from the violence of faction, or from an arbitrary system of government, justifies the most melancholy apprehensions, and calls for the exertion of whatever wisdom or vigour is left among us. The K—'s answer to the Remonstrance of the City of London, and the measures since adopted by the Ministry, amount to a plain declaration, that the principle, on which Mr. Luttrell was seated in the House of Commons, is to be supported in all its consequences, and carried to its utmost extent. The same spirit, which violated the freedom of election, now invades the Declaration and Bill of Rights, and threatens to punish the subject for exercising a privilege, hitherto undisputed, of petitioning the Crown. The grievances of the people are aggravated by insults; their complaints not merely disregarded, but checked by authority; and every one of those acts, against which they remonstrated, confirm'd by the K—'s decisive approbation. At such a Moment, no honest man will remain silent or inactive. However distinguished by rank or property, in the rights of freedom we are all equal. As we are Englishmen, the least considerable man among us has an interest, equal to the proudest nobleman, in the laws and constitution of his country, and is equally called upon to make a generous contribution in support of them;—whether it be the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute. It is a common cause, in which we are all interested, in which we should all be engaged. The man, who deserts it at this alarming crisis, is an enemy to his country, and, what I think of infinitely less value, a traitor to his S—n. The subject, who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate, will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures. The city of London have given an example, which, I doubt not, will be followed by the whole kingdom. The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the State, collected at the heart; from that point it circulates, with health and vigour, through every artery of the constitution. The time is come, when the body of the English people must assert their own cause. Conscious of their strength, and animated by a sense of their duty, they will not surrender their birth-rights to Ministers, Parliaments, or Kings.

The city of London have expressed their sentiments with freedom and firmness; they have spoken truth boldly; and, in whatever light their Remonstrance may be represented by courtiers, I defy the most subtle lawyer in this country to point out a single instance, in which they have exceeded the truth. Even that assertion, which we are told is most offensive to parliament, in the theory of the English constitution, is strictly true. If any part of the representative body be not chosen by the people, that part vitiates and corrupts the whole. If there be a defect in the representation of the people, that power, which alone is equal to the making of laws in this country, is not complete, and the acts of parliament, under that circumstance, are not the acts of a pure and entire legislature. I speak of the theory of our constitution; and whatever difficulties or inconveniences may attend the practice, I am ready to maintain, that as far as the fact deviates from the principle, so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. I have not heard a question raised upon any other part of the Remonstrance. That the principle, on which the Middlesex Election was determined, is more pernicious in its effects, than either the levying of ship-money by Charles the First, or the suspending power assumed by his son, will hardly be disputed by any man, who understands or wishes well to the English constitution. It is not an act of open violence done by the King, or any direct and palpable breach of the laws attempted by his Minister, that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. Against such a King or Minister the people would immediately take the alarm, and all parties unite to oppose him. The laws may be grossly violated in particular instances, without any direct attack upon the whole system. Facts of that kind stand alone; they are attributed to necessity, not defended upon principle. We can never be really in danger, until the forms of parliament are made use of to destroy the substance of our civil and political liberties;—until parliament itself betrays

its trust, by contributing to establish new principles of government, and employing the very weapons, committed to it by the collective body, to stab the constitution;

As for the terms of the Remonstrance, I presume it will not be affirmed, by any person less polished than a Gentleman Usher, that this is a season for compliments. Our gracious —— indeed is abundantly civil to himself. Instead of an answer to petition, his —— very gracefully pronounces his own panegyric; and I confess that, as far as his personal behaviour, or the royal purity of his intentions is concerned, the truth of those declarations, which the minister has drawn up for his master, cannot decently be disputed. In every other respect, I affirm that they are absolutely unsupported, either in argument or fact. I must add too, that supposing the speech were otherwise unexceptionable, it is not a direct answer to the petition of the city. His —— is pleased to say, that he is always ready to receive the requests of his subjects; yet the sheriffs were twice sent back with an excuse, and it was certainly debated in council, whether or no the magistrates of the city of London should be admitted to an audience. Whether the Remonstrance be or be not injurious to Parliament, and the people, and such a question, as cannot be decided by the assertion of a third party, however respectable. That the petitioning for a dissolution of Parliament is irreconcileable with the principles of the constitution, is a new doctrine. His M—y, perhaps, has not been informed that the House of Commons themselves have, by a former resolution, admitted it to be the right of the subject. His —— proceeds to assure us, that he has made the laws the rule of his conduct.—Was it in ordering or permitting his ministers to apprehend Mr. Wilkes by a General Warrant?—Was it in suffering his ministers to revive the obsolete maxim of *nullum tempus* to rob the Duke of Portland of his property, and thereby give a decisive turn to a county election?—Was it in erecting a chamber consultation of surgeons, with authority to examine into and supersede the legal verdict of a jury? Or did his —— consult the laws of this country, when he permitted his secretary of state to declare, that, whenever the civil magistrate is trifled with, a military force must be sent for, *without the delay of a moment*, and effectually employed? Or was it in the barbarous exactness with which this illegal, inhuman doctrine was carried into execution?—If his —— had recollect'd these facts, I think he would never have said, at least with any reference, to the measures of his government, that he had made the laws the rule of his conduct. To talk of preserving the affections, or relying on the support of his subjects, whilst he continues to act upon these principles, is indeed paying a compliment to their loyalty, which I hope they have too much spirit and understanding to deserve.

His ——, we are told, is not only punctual in the performance of his own duty, but careful not to assume any of those powers which the constitution has placed in other hands. Admitting this last assertion to be strictly true, it is no way to the purpose. The city of London have not desired the —— to assume a power placed in other hands. If they had, I should hope to see the person, who dared to present such a petition, immediately impeached. They solicit their —— to exert that constitutional authority, which the laws have vested in him for the benefit of his subjects. They call upon him to make use of his lawful prerogative in a case, which our laws evidently supposed might happen, since they have provided for it by trusting the Sovereign with a discretionary power to dissolve the parliament. This request will, I am confident, be supported by Remonstrances from all parts of the kingdom. His —— will find, at last, that this is the sense of his people, and that it is not his interest to support either Ministry or Parliament, at the hazard of a breach with the collective body of his subjects.—That he is the King of a free people is indeed his greatest glory. That he may long remain as the King of a free people, is the second wish that animates my heart. The first is, THAT THE PEOPLE MAY BE FREE.

JUNIUS.

LONDON.

March 20. The Council held on Saturday night, on the city remonstrance, being divided in their opinions, they came to no resolution. It is said the Lords Halifax, Rochford, Hillsborough, and Sir Edward Hawke, were of one opinion; and the Lords North, Gower, and Weymouth of another.

At a meeting of a certain club last night, it was agreed to present an address to a great person, approving of, and echoing back, the answer that was given to the city remonstrance. And to day the address came on again. A committee of enquiry is talked of, and that will be moved for on Thursday next.

The club came to two resolutions; the first importing, that the declaring the present P—t to be illegal, and that its acts are not valid, is unwarrantable; and manifestly tends to disturb the peace of the kingdom. The second importing, that to convey such unwarrantable doctrines, under the specious pretence of a petition, is a gross and manifest abuse of the undoubtedly right of the subject to petition the crown.

There was a division upon a previous question, whether the business should go on; when it was resolved in the affirmative, by 234 against 127, which is the greatest majority that has appeared this session.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Alderman H—y, made a long and verbose speech, but did not throw any new light upon the subject. Lord N—th made a speech about one in the morning; and tho' it was very concise and laconic, it was allowed to be very pertinent and ingenious.

Mr. Edmund B—k, with his usual eloquence, maintained the legality and expedience of the Remonstrance. He observed, "That the very name of Remonstrance implied somewhat disagreeable, but that such a measure was not for that reason to be declined, when the situation of affairs rendered it necessary."

We hear that two city officers have most solemnly declared, that in case both H—s should order the city R—st—s to be burned by the common hangman, and order them, as is usual on such occasions, to carry their order into execution, they will not do it, if the consequence of their refusal should be the sending them to the T—r.

The reason given by some persons yesterday for not sending the L—d M—r to the T—r on Monday night, was, that it would disappoint the minority of their dinner on Thursday at the Mansion-house.

To morrow is ensigned of Westminster to me of an address, remonstrance for the redress of grievances.

Yesterday counter manufacturing towns, poitp which were intended colonies.

March 21. Camps for town. There is to be upon Honiton heath. others are in agitation.

In order to effect a certain disagreeable carpet; we hear an ill October next; in which will be set on foot to exist among the people. remedy will be immediate. nature, it is said, has Lord in the Majority.

We hear that a certain section, that should the the Remonstrance of the common hangman.

We are informed that taken of Lord Chatham respecting the difficult (Camden) that those matters as to produce.

It is reported that in with Lord Chatham, should think himself of defence of his M—y also think himself a traitor to his transacti.

It is said, that his M—y the words which Lord House of Peers.

We are told, that L right to refuse giving assertions in the upper stration.

It is said that for a tour to the Conti debate in the House of (greatly derogatory to Informations are filed III and IV of a political Notwithstanding the address the King on the the several cities and be strate.

We hear that a spirit to declare in their Remonstrances be obtained full requisitions of government fully violated.

It is confidently affe the members concerned strance.

The report of the City by the common hangman assured in full.

We are assured that peatedly declared in We the city, he could have pleased, but on the and took them upon him.

A patriotic officer d place, that, "he still co he had held for some time the present as no Parli

Yesterday a grand enter Mayor, at the Mansion great number of the nobility house of Parliament are numerous, had it no brought on that day in presence of the city of London several hours; the grand an elegance surpassing all up; the whole service on grand and elegant taste.

dinner by the most excellent pieces prepared for the occa. There were present, 6 D Lords, 4 Viccounts, 17 Barons of the House of Commons. The St. Paul's Church-yard, an

number of loyal and patriotic which silence was kept, and in the intervals before music was performed: Before 200 persons attended at the opened with her, by the o'clock, and continued till the company broke up, the elegance of the entertainment gularity with which it was

March 22. The Tweed is ordered to be got ready Excellency the Earl of D Lordship to his government intends to embark in a few

On Saturday last the following racters, were seen stuck up palace, viz. A P

"A cold winter; " A bloody summer; The above being taken notice of, a reward will be offered

to establish new principles, using the very weapons; a elective body, to stab the

monstrance, I presume it will be less polished than a Gentleman's compliments. Our gracious

civil to himself. Instead of an

— very gracefully pronounces

that, as far as his personal

of his intentions is concerned,

which the minister has drawn

only be disputed. In every

are absolutely unsupported,

must add too, that supposing

exceptional, it is not a direct

Mis — is pleased to

receive the requests of his sub-

jects back with an excuse,

a council, whether or no the

don should be admitted to an

strange be or be not injurious

between the Parliament

as cannot be decided

however respectable. That

of Parliament is irreconcile-

able, not been informed that the

have, by a former resolution,

the subject. His — pro-

made the laws the rule of his

permitting his ministers to

General Warrant? — Was it in

the obsolete maxim of *nullum*

of his property, and there-

county election? — Was it in

of surgeons, with authority

the legal verdict of a jury?

ws of this country, when he

to declare, that, whenever

a military force must be sent

and effectually employed?

ws with which this illegal,

o execution? — If his —

ink he would never have

to the measures of his gov-

ns, or relying on the sup-

tinues to act upon these

compliment to their loyalty,

h spirit and understanding

ly punctual in the perform-

not to assume any of those

has placed in other hands,

strictly true, it is no way

ondon have not defered the

in other hands. If they

son, who dared to present

reached. They solicit their

authority, which the laws

of his subjects. They call

their prerogative in a case,

might happen, since they

the Sovereign with a discre-

ment. This request will,

Remonstrances from all

— will find, at last, that

that it is not his interest

ment, at the hazard of a

of his subjects. — That he is

his greatest glory. That

of a free people, is the fe-

act. The first is, THAT

JUNIUS.

O N Saturday night, on the

in their opinions, they

aid the Lords Halifax,

Edward Hawke, were

North, Gower, and Wey-

last night, it was agreed

erson, approving of, and

was given to the city re-

dress came on again. A

, and that will be moved

ns; the first importing,

— to be illegal, and

of the kingdom. The

ey such unwarrantable

tence of a petition, is a

undoubted right of the

vious question, whether

in it was resolved in the

which is the greatest

Mr. Alderman H — ,

, but did not throw any

N — made a speech

ho' it was very concise

be very pertinent and

usual eloquence, main-

the of the Remonstrance.

ome of Remonstrance im-

that such a measure was

, when the situation of

have most solemnly de-

should order the city

common hangman, and

cessions, to carry their

ot do it, if the com-

he sending them to the

sons yesterday for not

the T — r on Monday

point the minority of

anion-house.

To morrow evening is the day fixed for the electors of Westminster to meet in Westminster-hall, to consider of an address, remonstrance, and petition to his Majesty, for the redress of grievance.

Yesterday counter orders were sent to the several manufacturing towns, postponing the late commission for go. day which were intended to be shipped for the American colonies.

March 21. Camps for the army are forming round the town. There is to be one upon Black heath, and another upon Hornlow heath. These are fixed upon; and the others are in agitation.

In order to effectually put a stop to any more answers to certain disagreeable subjects which are now on the carpet; we hear an illustrious assembly will be prorogued till October next; in the interval, a minute and strict enquiry will be set on foot, in order to have time to investigate the real cause of the grievances which are pretended to exist among the people; and in fact, a constitutional remedy will be immediately applied. A plan of this nature, it is said, has been advised by a certain noble Lord in the Majority.

We hear that a certain Lord has given it in as his opinion, that should the Sheriffs refuse to attend the burning of the Remonstrance of the city of London, by the hand of the common hangman, they ought to be sent to the Tower.

We are informed that if any more notice should be taken of Lord Chatham's words in the House of Peers, respecting the dismission of the late Lord Chancellor, (Camden) that those two Noblemen have concerted matters as to produce proofs of the truth of this assertion.

It is reported that in a conference his Majesty had lately with Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him that he should think himself obliged at all times to stand up in defence of his M — 's just rights; but that he should also think himself a traitor to his country to screen any base transactions from the people, who were so amazingly cheated.

It is said, that his M — is extremely chagrined at the words which Lord Chatham made use of in the House of Peers.

We are told, that Lord Chatham has an undoubted right to refuse giving proofs of some late extraordinary assertions in the upper club, unless at the time of delivering them, he had been veiled with some post in administration.

It is said that some unpopular gentlemen are preparing for a tour to the Continent, in consequence of the warm debates in the House of Lords, fearing that some affairs (greatly derogatory to their honour) should come to light.

Informations are filed against the author of numbers III and IV of a political paper, called, THE WHISPERER.

Notwithstanding the two Houses of Parliament may address the King on the city Remonstrance, it is thought the several cities and boroughs of England will remonstrate.

We hear that a spirited borough in the West, intend to declare in their Remonstrance, that unless a redress of grievances be obtained, they will not comply with any requisitions of government, since the laws are so shamefully violated.

It is confidently asserted, there will be no expulsion of the members concerned in the delivery of the Remonstrance.

The report of the City Remonstrance being to be burnt by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange, we are assured is false.

We are assured that a certain high magistrate, has repeatedly declared in Westminster, "That as the chief of the city, he could have prevented the remonstrance if he had pleased, but on the contrary, he avowed the contents, and took them upon himself."

A patriotic officer declared on Tuesday in a certain place, that, "he still continued of the same opinion as he had held for some time past, and that he looked upon the present as no Parliament."

March 22. A member of the upper club, made the following remarks on Monday, when speaking of the assumed power of a certain assembly. "That should a majority therein take it into their heads to vote themselves perpetual, for the good of the nation, he could not see how they could be prevented, as that honourable club had solemnly declared it beyond their province, to interfere with the divisions of those self-electors."

Yesterday a grand entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, at which were present, a great number of the nobility and gentry of the minority of both houses of Parliament; the company would have been more numerous, had it not been for a debate unexpectedly brought on that day in Parliament, relating to the remonstrance of the city of London, which retarded the company several hours; the grand Egyptian hall was illuminated with an elegance surpassing all description, 600 dishes were served up; the whole service on plate, and every thing in the most grand and elegant taste. The company were entertained at dinner by the most excellent band of music that could be procured in the kingdom, consisting of a number of select pieces prepared for the occasion, and conducted by Mr. Rush. There were present, 6 Dukes, 2 Marquises, 21 Earls, 13 Lords, 4 Viscounts, 21 Barons, and 103 Members of the House of Commons. The houses in Cornhill, Cheap-side, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Fleet-street, were illuminated; a number of loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, before each of which silence was proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, and in the intervals between them, an elegant piece of music was performed: Besides the company at dinner, about 100 persons attended at the lady Mayors hall, which was opened with her, by the Duke of Devonshire, about 10 o'clock, and continued till near 3 in the morning; when the company broke up, greatly pleased with the grandeur and elegance of the entertainment, as well as the order and regularity with which it was conducted.

March 23. The Tweed frigate, now lying at Chatham, is ordered to be got ready with all expedition, for his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, in order to carry his Lordship to his government of New-York, for which he intends to embark in a few days.

APRIL 6.

On Saturday last the following lines, wrote in large characters, were seen stuck up against the walls of St. James's Palace, viz.

A PROPHET.

"A cold winter; — a mild spring;

"A bloody summer; — a DEAD —."

The above being taken notice of, it is said one thousand pounds reward will be offered to find out the author.

On Tuesday next (the 8th inst.) it is said, both houses of parliament will adjourn for the Easter holidays; and meet again on Monday the 3d instant. The reason of meeting after the holidays is on account of the budget, which, it is said, consists only of a lottery; and the consideration of some business relative to a forfeited estate in Scotland. It is expected the parliament will be prorogued about the 8th or 10th of May.

In several places in St. James's Park, and on the walls in the neighbourhood of the parliament house, these words have been written in letters near a foot long. — *Impress the —'s mother — Impress the D — — — Impress her!*

In the lower room of the Robinhood Society on Monday night, on the State of the nation, the majority of Friday last became again the minority, the numbers being considerably above 200 to 90 odd.

It is said a gentleman has received some extraordinary intelligence lately of some secret preparations, and intentions, respecting our old friends, who never can be idle, and are now united, and formed into a combination, not only to oppose our trade, but are going on, in a most secret manner, to destroy it. The gentleman, we are told, has, in a most dutiful manner addressed a great Personage that he may be heard before the Secretary of State, in humble hopes notice may be taken of it; but if left to chance, a number of ill consequences to this nation will attend it, notwithstanding all French evasions to the contrary.

By letters arrived in town this day from Edinburgh we are informed, that a report is current there, that orders are come from the War Office for his Majesty's troops, now in Scotland, to hold themselves in readiness to march on a short warning, but it is not conjectured yet which route they are to take.

It is now certain that a noble person, for his late conduct on his present political principles, will be soon deprived of that addition to his titles which gives him the military government of a certain county.

Saturday the Hon. Capt. Leveson Gower, brother to Earl Gower, set out from Pall-Mall, for Portsmouth, in order to take on him the command of one of the men of war belonging to the fleet which is shortly to sail from thence for the Mediterranean to watch the motions of the French and Spanish fleets, and to see whether they will offer to obstruct the passage of the Russian fleet. In case of an attempt of this kind, it is thought the latter will be joined by the English fleet, though the consequence will be involving Great Britain in a war.

They write from Leithorn, that advice had just been received of a smart engagement between three Russian men of war and seven Tripolitan corsairs, in which four of the latter were sunk, one burnt, and one run on shore.

A letter from Galipoli mentions, that twenty sail of Turkish men of war are now riding near the mouth of the Hellespont, to dispute the passage of the Russian fleet.

An ambassador extraordinary is soon expected in London from Constantinople, charged with a commission of great importance, from his Sublime Highness the Grand Signior to the King of Great Britain.

By letters from Gloucester we are informed, that they are making there the greatest preparations in order to celebrate the day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement.

BOSTON, May 14.

Letters from New-York and Philadelphia, intimating, that it had been reported in those Capitals, the Merchants of this Town determined to break thro' their Agreement and import Fall Goods, notwithstanding the Continuance of the Tea Duty; we can assure the Public, that nothing can be further from Truth, nor has the Spirit of the Trade at any time appeared more determined. The bulk of the Goods which came contrary to Agreement, tho' shipped by Persons who had not signed, are now put on board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, and do not fill the Hold by a fourth Part. No one besides the old importers has yet had the Stupidity to act so much in Opposition to the Sense of their Country, as to persist in Violation of its unanimous Resolution, we believe that our Trade with Great Britain, will not be open till the whole of the Revenue Acts are repealed.

We have advice from London, that his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, had been heard before his Majesty in Council, in answer to the Complaints made against him by this Province, and was honourably acquitted.

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. HOLT,
Tho' I am not in Raptures with Rhyme : yet when it can
be read without doing Violence to the Language, and the
Sense is not sacrificed to the Sound : I think it is a very pretty
Method of cloathing the Ideas, and conveying useful Le-
sons to the Mind ; and as the following Lines were, no
Doubt, intended to remind us of our common Fate ;
(however dignified), I should be glad to see them in your
Poet's Corner.

H. S.

THE DREAM.

I Dream'd that buried in my Fellow-Clay,
Close by a Beggar's Side I lay ;
And so mean an Object shock'd my Pride :
Thus, like a Corpse of Consequence I cry'd :
Scoundrel, be gone : and henceforth touch the not ;
Mis' Manners lesson, and at a Distance rot.
How ! Scoundrell with much haughty-Tone, cry'd he :
Proud Lump of Earth ! I scorn thy Words and thee :
Here all are equal, now thy Case is mine ;
This is my rotting Place, and that is thine. —

TO BE SOLD, BY

Walter & Thomas Buchanan & Co.
COTTON and linen check handker-

chiefs, men's black ribb'd worsted flockings, flower'd
gauze aprons, and strip lawn, together with a few pipes ;
hoghead and quarter casks of choice old Madeira and Te-
nebrif wine ; pickled salmon in tierces and barrels, liver
oil in barrels, tamarinds in kegs, and Lisbon salt, at 2s. per
water measure bushel.

28 31

RUSSIA DUCK of the best Qua-
lity, being white and very heavy, to be sold, at
a very low Price, for Cash, at the House of U. R. I. A. H.
HENDRICKS, near the Custom-House.

28 31

For B R I S T O L,

The SHIP AMERICA,
Capt. WILLIAM HERVEY ;

H AS excellent Accommodations
for Passengers, and is well
known for a prime Sailer : She will
sail this Month.—For Freight or
Passage, apply to WILLIAM NEILSON, JOHN
MURRAY, or the Captain on board.

15th May 1770.

28 32

JOSEPH ALLICOCKE,
IS REMOVED
To ROTTEN-ROW,

Next Door to Mr. Jacobus Van Zandt's, and near the Coffee-
House, where he continues to sell as good as usual.

M ADEIRA, Port, Lisbon and Te-
neriffe wine, claret, Frontinack and other sweet
wines, rhenish, arrack, excellent old Jamaica spirits, Well-
India rum, French Brandy Geneva ; salad oil in bottles,
velvet corks, teas, sugars, coffee, pepper, chocolate, &c.
&c. And will be thankful for the continuance of the favours
of his Customers.

28 31

ALL Persons having any Demands
on Peter Clopper, are desired to call and receive imme-
diate Payment ; and all that are indebted to him, are also
desired to come and make Payment, before the 1st of August, in
order to prevent Trouble.

N. B. He has on Hand, a general Assortment of dry Goods,
which he will sell at prime Cost, as he intends to quit the Bazaar
of dry Goods.

28 32

For L O N D O N,
The SNOW HOPEWELL,

Capt. JAMES SMITH ;
WILL sail with all possible
Speed : For Freight or
Passage, apply to John Murray,
or the Captain on board, at Murray's Wharf,
New-York, 12th May, 1770.

28 32

R un-away from the Subscriber in
Stratford, in Connecticut, on the 11th May, a Negro
Man, nam'd Jack, of a middling Stature, pretends to be a Sur-
geon, his fore Teeth out, with a large under Lip, goes a little
leaving forward, and is left Handed : Had on or took with him,
a darkish coloured Broadcloth Coat, and double breasted short red
Jacket, and Leather Breeches, and also a Pair blue Cloth Breeches ;
a Pair of Pumps, and a thick Pair of Shoes, and Beaver Hat.
The said Negro stole from his Master, three Half Johanne's,
Six Dollars, and a roan Mare, about 14 Hands high, branded on
the near Shoulder with the Letter S, with a Crost on the
Middle of it, with a Star on her Forehead, with a good breasted
Saddle and Bridle.—Whoever will apprehend the said Negro,
and bring him and the Mare to his Master, or without the Mare,
if he is not to be found, shall have Seven Dollars Reward, and
all reasonable Charges paid by the Subscriber. All Masters of
Vessels and others, are forbid to carry, of the said Negro, or
harbour him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of
the Law. Dated in Stratford, May 11th, 1770.

ISAAC WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,
NOT for any Fault, but because
she is with foal, (supposed to be by a black Stallion,
lately Capt. Chadwick's, as they got loose together once last
Year on Governor's Island) a Chestnut MARE, that for-
merly belonged to Dr. More, of the 16th Regiment, war-
ranted sound.—Inquire of the Printer.

28 30

NEW-YORK : Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

28 30

B O L T O N.

B EGGS Leave to inform the Publick,
that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in
the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where
his usual Endeavours will be exerted to give Satisfaction
to every Gentleman who may be pleased to frequent his
House, which is repairing, and will be greatly improved.

The Stables which will be repaired, will stand for 50 Horses,
and let to JAMES WATERMAN, whose constant Atten-
tion will be employed to oblige Gentlemen in that De-
partment.

28 30

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATTWOOD,

H AS removed his Store from Nassau-
Street to Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. Andrew
Hamerton's, near the Coopers-Market ; where he has to sell,
a general and fresh Assortment of Drugs and Medicines ;
also the most approved patented Medicine from the original
Warehouses.

Country and Ship Orders will be punctually executed by
him, Family Prescriptions faithfully made up, and the Fa-
vours duly esteemed.

28 30

G E O R G E B A L L,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives,
in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash,
Pencill'd China.

TEA Table Sets complete,
Quart Bowls, 143 ps.

Pint do., 143 ps.

Cream Jugs, Sugar Dishes,

Tea Pot Stands, Spoon Boats,

Flower Jars, Quart Mugs,

3 Pint Coffee Pots, Butter Plates,

Coffee Cups and Saucers, Butter Plates,

Tea Cups and Saucers with Handles.

Burst Image China.

Complete Tea Table Sets, (39 Pieces,

Gallon Bowls, Plates—Bowls and Saucers,

3 Sizes, Quart Mugs, Pint & 1/2 Pint,

Sugar Dishes, &c.

Plain Glass Ware.

Gallon Decanters, —3 Qua. do.

1 do. do.

1 do. do.

Pint & Half Pint do.

Plates—Bowls and Saucers,

3 Sizes, Quart Mugs, —Pint & 1/2 Pint,

Sugar Dishes, &c.

Decanters, new Fashions,

Wine and Water, and

Ale Glasses.

Neat Cut Salts, Do. Crucks,

Bowls with Covers, 3 Sizes, Odd Glasses with Silver Tops,

for Crust Stands,

Crust Stands from 12s. to £. 3.

Iron Ware from England.

Fish Kettles with Strainers,

3 Sizes, Stew Pans, 5 Sizes,

Tin Patty Pans, 3 Sizes,

Gallon and 3 Quart Tea Kettles.

Queen Pattern Lamps,

Of the newest Patterns, very useful for sick Persons.

Tin Lamps that serve for several Uses,

Table Mats, 3 Sizes,

Pocket Steelards,

Snuff Boxes,

Tobacco with Burning Glasses

Japan's Spectacle Cases,

Ivory Black, 3s. per Pound.

Bristol Grindstones,

London Grindstones, several Sizes,

Beef Velvet Corks,

Common do.

28 30

TO BE SOLD, by PECK'S-SLIP,

TO BE LET,

THE House in Beaver-Street,
in which Col. Reid livet :—Inquire at the House.

28 29

TO BE LET,

From the first of MAY
A House in Maiden-Lane, oppo-
site to Mr. Rutgers Brew-House, with seven fire
places, a good yard a pump, of excellent water, and a
good eister. Inquire of the Printer hereof.

28 18

TO be SOLD, by

NICHOLAS BOGART,
In the Broad Way, near Ossuga-Market ;

London long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread ;
by the ounce or pound,
Scot's saff in bladders, or
by the lb.

Felt hats, men and boys cas-
tor ditto,

White Chapel round and
square pointed needles,

Knitting needles, Jew's harp,
Horn combs, and ivory fine
teeth'd ditto,

Pastboard and silk Gray laces,

Cruels and English worsteds,
Calicoes, flampi linen and
cottons, white calicoes,

Mulins and French cottons,
Long lawns, cambricks, and
Plain lawns,

A variety of thread laces, and
Darning threads,

Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
Ell black gauze, love and
love ribbons,

Silk and leather womens'
gloves,

Woolled and leather womens'
mitts

Holland bedticks, 7-4 and
6-4 bunts,

Best China cups and saucers,
Poplins, worsted damasks, &
Cambics,

Black and coloured India
taffetas,

Black English taffetas and
Persians,

Sarafans, various colours,
Knee garter, various colours,

Broad-cloths of various co-
mans tools.

28 31

To be SOLD, by PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK'S-SLIP,
O A R S.—Tar.—Turpentine.—
Spirits of Turpentine.—Castile Soap.—Brandy.—
Sugar.—Arrack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

9 —

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,
NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-
India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of
the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto ; beef,
pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

28 32

BY Order of the Honourable Daniel
Hornblower, Esq; Chief Justice, and the Hon. George D.
Ludlow, Esq; one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Ju-
dicature for the Province of New-York : Public Notice is hereby
given, by James De Peyster, of the City of New-York, Mer-
chant, an Insolvent Debtor, and his petitioning Creditors, to all
the Creditors of the said James De Peyster, to meet Confe-
re, if any they have, by Saturday the second Day of June next, at the
Chamber of the said Chief Justice, in Smith-Street, of the City
of New-York, why an Assignment of the Estate of the said
James De Peyster, shall not be made for the Benefit of his Credi-
tors, and be thereupon discharged from his Debts ; Pursuant to
the Directions of an Act of Legislature of this Colony, made and
passed in the tenth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entituled,
"An Act for the Relief of James D. Peyster, of the City of
New-York, Merchant, an Insolvent Debtor, and others thereon
mentioned."

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
M Akes all sorts of stays and jumps, turnd and plain,
jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at
the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes,
he likewise fits without any incumbrance ; young ladies and
growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and
shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by
the Society of Stay-makers, in London ; he acquires the first
fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has
settled there. He has had the honour of working for several
ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with
universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satis-
faction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in
these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and
others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns
his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and
hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future pro-
motion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be
found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite
to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

28 32

It is reported that three
sooner suffer the severest p-
in a certain place.

The Ministry seem to
the goodnes of their ca-
break the

LET,
Beaver-Street,
Inquire at the House.
26 29

L E T,
MAY
n-Lane, oppo-
House, with seven fine
excellent water, and a
r hereof. 14 18

D, by
OGART,
sugar-Market;
urs and prices;
rugs, ratteens, frizes;
d half thick's;
stones, flançais, long ells;
man serges,
ens, shallous, durants,
mancos, tammies, varis
of shags, velvets,
lastings, serge de nismes,
ets;
king patterns, variety of
og like's;
ons, twist, coloured
bread, buckram,
bindings, quality bind-
gs, fillet terrets,
ons, yellow canvas for
orking samplers,
ing paper, ink-powder,
d primers,
ers, Dilworth's spelling
oks,
testaments and bibles,
in folio bibles,
ety of Dutch books for
ching children,
13-8, 6-4, and 7-8
cks,
teens, by the piece,
, Bristol, Irish, and
drens shoes,
ong and bohea tea,
n,
er, coffee, chocolate,
d powder blue,
mon, cloves, nutmegs,
d mace,
a complete set of tea-
ns tools.
16 21

D,
OMPSON,
Turpentine, —
ile Soap, — Brandy, —
9 —

D, by
Y E R S,
et,
d rum, West-
d or barrel, cordials of
ite wine ditto; beef,
een wax candles. 63

ourable Daniel
and the Hon. George D.
Supreme Court of Ju-
Public Notice is hereby
of New-York, Mer-
Creditors, to all
er, to few Coats, if
ay of June next, at the
tib-Street, of the City
the Estate of the said
the Benefit of his Credit-
is Debts; Pursuant to
is Colony, made and
sely's Reign, entitled
cyster, of the City of
itor, and others thereina

ORRIS,
LONDON,
aps, turn'd and plain,
waidscoats, German
best manner, and as
uneasy in their shapes,
ce; young ladies and
ings in their hips and
thods approved of by
he acquires the best
correspondent he has
of working for several
and in this city, with
he gave entire satis-
able to any done in

one for merchants and
st price. He returns
kind customers, and
ing to his future protec-
tance,—and is to be
ate Mayor, opposite
work. 10—
oooooooooooo
orts of Printing
are inserted for
on.

LONDON, March 22.
By our last letters from Constantinople we
have the following copy of a circular order
from the Grand Signior for the observation
of a day of humiliation throughout all the pro-
vinces of his empire, (in consequence of the un-
common success of his enemies) which has lately
been published, in which the strictest abstinence is
enjoined to all true Mussulmen. The Musti, and
those belonging to the church, were to appear dressed
as penitents, and in all public places to implore
the assistance of the Almighty. At Mecca, the
sepulchral urn of Mahomet was to be exposed to
the people with very singular ceremonies. The
inhabitants and pilgrims were to march six times
round the urn, singing in a doleful manner the
song of calamity; a solemn and general procession
of twenty five miles round was to conclude the
whole in the following order: I. Six hundred
persons clothed in habits stained with blood, their
heads uncovered, their feet naked, bearing urns
filled with the bones of the dead, armed with
broken spears, bows, arrows, &c. II. Three
hundred penitents in garments covered with blood
and ashes, making loud lamentations, beating their
breasts, &c. III. Six hundred naked men from the
head to the middle, flinging their shoulders and
sides with branches of thorns, till their blood runs
down to the ground. IV. The urn of the Pro-
phet borne by 30 Spahis, without turbans, sur-
rounded by 30 Pachas, with drawn scymitars in
their hands, to assassinate upon the spot whoever
should have the presumption to regard with an ir-
religious eye the ashes of Mahomet, and to throw
their bodies immediately to the dogs for food, V.
At every fifth part of a mile they cut the throat
of a Jew, and slay an ass; so that during the pro-
cession, one hundred and twenty-five Jews, and as
many asses are left on the road, bathed in their
blood. VI. Thirty Pachas, defiled with the blood
of the Jews, bearing horse whips, with which they
continually strike the ground in order to raise the
dust. VII. Three hundred Janissaries with staves
intreating mercy of God. VIII. The Vizier,
with a sky-coloured turban, mounted on a lame
jackass, which he continually strikes on the head
with a bullrush, crying "pardon O Lord, my in-
gratitude! IX. A chest filled with gold, which
is distributed to the poor. X. The solemnity is
closed with a great multitude, hermits penitents,
&c. who cut themselves with knives and invoke
the deity to give them power over their enemies.

March 27. A foreign Ambassador at our court
is said to have demanded a categorical answer,
relative to the intentions of Great Britain, should
the King his Master find it absolute necessary to
oppose the Russian court in the present war against
the Grand Signior.

We are informed, that six ships of the line are
are to be added to the fleet now fitting out for the
Mediterranean; and that they are to carry over a
body of land forces, to serve as a reinforcement to
the garrison of Gibraltar and Minorca.

We are well informed that a cabinet-council is
appointed to be held in a few days for the sole pur-
pose of determining upon measures to be taken in
case Remonstrances is to be sent from the different
petitioning counties.

It was remarked by some Gentlemen who were
present at the time the Minority were proceeding to
the Mansion-house, that a great part of the
populace had tickets in their hats, on which was
the following inscription: "Anual Parliament:
Equal Representations. Place and Pension Bills." And
also that this was the universal cry of the
people, which sufficiently evinces it to be their opinion,
that the want of redress in these important
points is the basis of all their grievances.

It is mentioned with triumph at the West end of
the town, that the coup de grace has been given
to the feeble efforts of the opposition, by the late
address of both houses.

It is said the expences attending the Lord Mayor's
feast on Thursday, did not amount to less than
10,000.

It is reported that three popular citizens will
sooner suffer the severest punishment, than bend the
knee in a certain place.

The Ministry seem to depend on the old obser-
vation for their safety, as they cannot rest it on
the goodness of their cause, "That pillars will
break the force of swords."

It is confidently said, in case the present Speaker
of the House of Commons should be appointed
Lord Chancellor, which is now looked on as cer-
tain, that William de Grey, Esq; his Majesty's At-
torney-General, will be put in nomination as a can-
didate to succeed him in the chair.

It is now said, that as soon as the Parliament is
prorogued, Lord North will resign as first Lord
of the Treasury, in favour of Earl Gower, in order
that his Grace the Duke of Grafton may come
into the Ministry again, by succeeding the latter
as president of the Privy-council.

It is positively asserted, that to-morrow Edward
Thurloe, Esq; will kiss hands on being appointed
his Majesty's Solicitor General.

Lord Bute will be in town the week after the
prorogation of parliament.

They write from Constantinople, that they had
just received the disagreeable news of 25 sail of
Turkish transports having been lost in a storm, on
the Black sea.

They write from Leghorn, that the Ottoman
Porte has actually been obliged to buy the neutrality
of several petty Italian and other states in the
present war, whom they formerly despised.

The Confederates of Poland, since their late
defeat by the Russians, we are told, being unable
any longer to keep the field, now range the coun-
try, like so many banditti, in small bodies, plun-
dering and destroying what they can lay hands on.
Advises is said to be received of an insurrection
of the inhabitants of New Orleans against the
Spanish Governor, which cost a deal of blood-
shed, and was not quelled when the letters came
away.

The Count de Vaux is fallen greatly under the
displeasure of the French King, for some late dis-
advantageous transactions respecting the Island of
Corsica.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's.

Our cordiality, which once cemented this island
like an affectionate family, is now at an end. We
have been hitherto happy in our governors, and
received the present one with every mark of re-
gard, but we now pray for his speedy removal.
Seven assembly-men, in one day, have been clapped
into gaol. Mr. Brian declared, his death was
owing to a fever taken during his confinement.
Expulsions and re-elections have produced a peti-
tion and remonstrance to the Governor to dissolve
the Assembly; but he is against giving that satis-
faction. We have sent home for Messieurs Dun-
ning and Wedderburn's opinions on this new and
alarming affair."

The Duke of G——n told Lord C——m in
the House of L——ds the other day, that he should
not be so severe on the rewards bestowed on others
by the Crown, while it is notorious he had for his
own services, *Poor, Pension, and Pynsent.*

We are much concerned to tell the Public, that
several large Vessels are already sailed with Ballast,
and many more will follow them in a few Days,
belonging to Philadelphia and New-York, whose
usual Loading of Spring Goods, generally amount-
ed to about 300 cwt. but now Necessaries for their
Passage was all they required.

A Motion, we hear was made on Tuesday Night
by the E. of M. that the E. of C. be committed
to the T——r, for several spirited Assertions;
which Motion the Chairman was tender of putting,
well knowing the Majority would be for the Ques-
tion; and therefore no Notice was taken of it: But
about 12 o'Clock the same Nobleman renewed his
Motion, which was received in the same Manner;
at last L. C. got up, and desired to know whether
he was to be sent to his new Lodgings, or might
be permitted to retire to his old ones, as it grew
late, and he felt the Gout coming on him very
fast. L. C. finding no support, withdrew his
Motion.

We hear a Prosecution was certainly com-
menced last Night against the Publisher of the
third Number of the Whioper.

The Pretty Nancey, Thomas, from New York
to Lisbon and Corke, was driven from her An-
chors in the Tygus, and forced out to Sea in a
violent Storm or Wind on the 18th ult. the same
Day she lost her main Top mast, Mizzen-Mast and
Bowsprit; and it continued blowing for several
Days. They were forced to cut away all her other
Masts, and throw Part of her cargo overboard:
A plank then starting, she became so leaky, that
all her Hands were obliged to ply at the Pumps to
keep her above Water, and with great Difficulty
she arrived at last at Kinsale under Jury Masts,
and with the Loss of one of the Crew, who was
walked over board.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 1.

"At two o'clock this morning, Prince Charles received
an express from Vienna, with an account that the Imperial
army of Russia, after their retreat from the suburbs
of Bender, had retired as far into the Pololia as the environs
of Konetzpo, where being joined by 69 thousand
chosen Russian troops, they immediately advanced to
Bender, at which place they arrived at night, the 1st of
February, the eve of the grand festival of the Mussulmen,
and at one o'clock the following morning stormed the
gate of St. Sophia, of which they were in possession after
a short contest; forty thousand Russians immediately
entered the city, the Turks being in their Mosques. An
incredible slaughter and plunder was made before any
quarter could be granted. The loss of the Russians was
inconsiderable, in comparison of the bloody slaughter of
the Turks, of whom, it is imagined, no less than 30,000
have perished by the sword. One hundred and thirty-
nine pieces of brass ordnance, 250 iron cannon, the
latter mostly unserviceable; 47 quintals of powder, the
baggage of the new Grand Vizier, the Batons of five
Balhaws, the Serafier's tents and women, fifty pair of
colours, 19 standards, 300 camels, the military chest for

the payment of the Janissaries, lately sent from Constan-
tinople, and an incredible quantity of rich baggage, were
taken in Bender.

"Such was the ardour of the Cossacks, that they pur-
sued the Tartars through the gate of Bender, and, when
the express left Bender, the Russian light troops had made
a continued slaughter of them as far as Obluice, upon
the Danube, where the regiments of Livonia and Nevo-
grad, forming a body of 6000 grenadiers, with 10,000
light troops, and a train of light artillery, were in full
march."

There are more than common apprehensions about
Minorca, as a small Spanish fleet has been joined by
another off Toulon. Two Irish Generals have engaged
their heads to reunite Minorca and Jamaica to the crown
of Spain, once such valuable jewels there.

It is reported that a fleet of observation is now fitting
out, the command of which it is said will be given to Sir
Charles Bridges Rodney.

It is said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumber-
land, will embark on board the squadron now fitting out
at Portsmouth, and is said to be intended for the Medi-
terranean.

The style of two foreign Ambassadors here, is said to
have been strangely altered within these few weeks past.
One of them being questioned by a Noble Earl, concerning
the great naval armaments of his master, made this
laconick reply: "My Lord, you yourself have declared
in Parliament, that these are only news-paper stories;
calculated for the purposes of Change-alley."

March 14. It is now confidently ascertained, that the Parliament
will certainly rise before the 12th of April.

It is thought, that if a certain Remonstrance should be referred
to the consideration of a great Assembly, it will certainly be ordered
to be burnt by the common hangman, as the best answer that can
be given to it.

The Sheriffs of this city have been waited on by several very re-
spectable citizens, to return them thanks, for their manly and spirited
behaviour at St. James's, on Friday last, when they so nobly asserted
the dignity of the city, as a corporation.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, contradict
the late report of very large commissions having been received
there for American exportation, in consequence of the late report of
unintended repeal of the duties on sundry articles; on the contrary,
trade is as dull as before.

It is in agitation, we hear, for warehouses or stores, as
they are called, to be settled in our several male-content
colonies, under the immediate protection of government,
and the goods to be exported for the first year, at the
public charge, in respect to freightage, and sold at a profit
only that will be sufficient to discharge the cost of agency
and other great expences, whereby the purchasers can be
supplied so very cheap with British manufactures, as will,
no doubt, allure the discontented Americans to purchase
them, maugre all their boasted resolutions and associa-
tions to the contrary. This really appears the most sensi-
ble, as well as the least violent method ever thought of
by the administration, to bring back the colonies to reason,
and revive the dying commerce of the mother country.

It is reported, that a great naval officer has advised the
King to put the royal navy into the most respectable con-
dition.

If credit may be given to some private letters from Pe-
tersburgh, nothing less than the entire demolition of
Constantinople is threatened by the Russian generals (in
case of an obstinate resistance) should they be able to per-
severe thither.

By advices received yesterday from Russia, we are in-
formed, that the Empress is now fitting out another fleet,
consisting of eight ships of the line, the command of
which will be given to Admiral Mieski, who greatly dis-
tinguished himself in the late war.

March 30. Wednesday, at twelve o'Clock there
was a very numerous meeting of the electors of
Westminster, at Westminster-hall, according to a
previous notice advertised for that purpose.

Sir Robert Bernard took the chair, which was
placed on the upper step of the Court of Common
Pleas about twelve o'clock, attended by Dr. Willson, — Connell, Esq; Mr. Martyn, Mr. Churchill, and a Number of gentlemen from the
Standard Tavern, where they had a previous
meeting. Mr. Martyn opened the Assembly by
acquainting the freeholders, that he held in his
hand a *position's remonstrance*, and *address* to his
Majesty for a redress of grievances, which was
agreed to by the Chairman, and committee of
the electors of Westminster, and hoped it would
likewise meet with their concurrence. Upon
which the chairman got up and asked, "Whether
it was their pleasure it should be read." On the
general cry of "read, read," Mr. Martyn read it
with a proper emphasis and audibility. The sub-
ject of the remonstrance contained little more in
substance than that lately presented by the Livery of
London, except the *last* article.—It is to the fol-
lowing purpose:

"That as his Majesty was graciously pleased to
signify to the Remonstrants of the city of London,
that he would always be ready to hear the complaints
of his people, and willing to redress them; that they
the electors of Westminster, depending on his royal
word, now claimed that redress; and therefore re-
quested of his M——y, that, as a very essential
part of the rights of the people were taken away,
by the authority exerted by the — of — chas-
ing a R——e of their own, instead of accepting
one chosen by them; that to restore the constitu-
tion to its original state, his M——y would be plea-
sed to do — the p——t P——t."

This Remonstrance being nem. con. agreed to
by the holding up of hands, Mr. Martyn made a
motion, which was seconded by Mr. Connell, that
the Chairman and Committee (twenty-five in num-
ber) should sign it, in behalf of the whole, and

immediately wait on his M—y, to know when he would be pleased to receive it. This motion was likewise universally assented to; and the business of the day was conducted with great order and unanimity, and an address of thanks voted to Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. the Chairman, for his great care and attention to the interests of the Electors of Westminster in particular, and to the good of the constitution in general.

Mr. Martyn addressed himself to them, and recommended that if they attended the Committee to St. James's, they would preserve good order.

After which Sir Robert Bernard, — Connelle, Esq; and Mr. Martyn, went from the Standard Tavern to St. James's; and it being leavetaking they were admitted.—Sir Robert delivered the Remonstrance open into the King's hands; his Majesty made no answer, but gave it to one of the Lords in waiting, who delivered it to another Lord and he to a Groom of the Bedchamber, who carried it off.

On the return of the crowd from Westminster-hall they met the Sp-r of the H— of C—s going in state, whom they attended from Parliament-street to Westminster, with continual groanings and hissing. Some of them were so indecent as so run up to the side of the carriage, and insult him.

It is said that Lord P—y was ordered to his regiment in Ireland, to prevent his taking the chair at the above meeting on Wednesday; on which day he set out for Ireland.

It is confidently said that tho' the Westminster members were desired to present the Westminster Remonstrance, they declined having any thing to do with it.

We are assured from the best authority that it was last Night resolved in C—l, in case any more remonstrances should be presented to the K. to give them the same reception as that of Westminster.

Letters patent have passed the great seal, containing his Majestys grant of an annuity or yearly pension of £300. on the Irish establishment, to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Baron Camden during Life, or until his son Jeffery Pratt, Esq; shall become one of the Tellers of his Majestys Exchequer of Great Britain.

March 31. It is said that in order to prevent any obstructions remaining against Mr. Wilkes enlargement on the 28th of April next, the Bills of Right gentlemen will discharge the remaining part of his debts, and Mr. Wilkes is to enter into obligations to repay them after a limited time.

March 24. Yesterday there was a numerous levee at St. James's. Both Houses of Parliament, preceded by their respective speakers, went in a grand procession from St. Stephen's Chapel to St. James's, and presented the address.

We are told that Lord Ch—m intends being present in Westminster-hall, on Wednesday next.

The meeting in Westminster-hall on Wednesday next is expected to be a very full and respectable one, of the electors of that City and Liberty.

Last night the houses in the principal streets from Temple-bar to the Mansion-house were illuminated.

There is a curious triumphal car preparing for Mr. Wilkes against the day of his enlargement, in which that gentleman is to be brought in triumph from the King's Bench to the London Tavern.

Venice, March 1. We are informed from Barcelona, that ten Spanish men of war are cruising in the Straights of Gibraltar, to observe the motions of the Russian fleet; and the last letter from Provence assure, that there are actually in the ports of that province 22 ships of the line 10 frigates, and six chebecks, ready to put to sea.

Venice, March 3. The arrival of the Russian fleet gives a great deal of uneasiness to the Divou, All the Greeks, who inhabit the Morea, have just been disarmed anew; and Pacha of Salona has signified to the inhabitants of Macedonia, that if they give room for suspecting that they carry on the least correspondence with the Russians, they shall be directly put to the sword, their effects confiscated, and their houses destroyed from the very foundation.

General Orloff is here with large sums of money, which he is to distribute to the Greeks of Dalmatia in order to induce them to declare for Russia.

BOSTON.

May 7. The Goods lately imported from London contrary to Agreement are reshipping with all possible Dispatch on board the Lydia Capt. Scott, who will sail in two or three Days. The Meeting of the Trade stands adjourned to Wednesday next 9 o'Clock at Faneuil-Hall

At the Meeting of the Body of the Trade and others in Faneuil-Hall on Saturday last, a Letter was sent in by one of the Importers, offering to set up two Ships in Town if his Goods might be admitted to be Sold; but the publick spirited Tradesmen rejected it with Contempt, alledging that they chose rather to be out of Business, than have it at the Expence or Risque of the Liberty of their Country.

Last Thursday the Premium of Four Guineas on the best Piece of Broad Cloth bro't to Edes and Gill's Printing Office for Sale, of 12 Yards long and 7 Quarters wide, was adjudged to Mr. Toby Cambridge and Co. of Lynn, who from the 21st of June 1769 to May 1st 1770, have made upwards of 500 Yards of Broad Cloth from 5 and a half to 8 Quarters wide; and upwards of 3000 Yards of narrow Cloths from the 1st of April 1769; to the 1st of April 1770. And the Premium of Two Guineas was adjudged to Mr. Abe' Golding of Marlborough, for the best Piece of Serge, which in the Opinion of the Judges far surpasses any Piece imported from Great-Britain for at least ten Years past.

At the General Election held at Newport last Wednesday, the following Gentlemen were chosen.

Hon. JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; Governor.

Hon. DARIUS SESSIONS, Esq; Dep. Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 8.

"I have had many to visit me this Morning, asking this Question, What will now be done? I answered, the Ships in the North-America Trade must go there empty; I pray the People may stand firm in the Agreement they have entered into for another Year; and it is much wished by all, who are Friends to the Liberties of free-born Englishmen here, of whom there are a great Number in this Kingdom.—Lord North, I was informed, before I got into the House of Commons, said to this Effect, That the People of Boston, who began the Association, were going on with their Importations from hence, nearly as before, having broke their Faith with New-York and Philadelphia, who had been true to their Agreement; which, tho' unwarrantable and illegal, yet their being true to their Agreements did them Honour. How it will prove, I do not pretend to say, but certain it is, that great Quantities of Goods are gone, and going to that Place.—I hope they have not been ordered by any that entered into the Non-Importation Agreement, but by Governor Bernard's Son, and those who joined in the Opposition; tho' his Father, Mein the Printer, and many others, say, that it is in a great Degree general; but he if as it may, it has much hurt the Cause of America, if not lost it; for the present Year.

"I can assure you, from all I have observed, or can learn, the most serious and sensible People in England, are much and deeply impressed with a sense of their and our Situation; inasmuch as the Ministry, and such a one as they think it is, can carry every Point they please in Parliament, without any regard to the constitutional Rights of the Subject. In short, unless this Nation gets engaged in a War, or something turns up which we cannot foresee, I have no Idea (nor have I heard one good Reason given by any Body, to make me think) that the present Ministry, or the Majority, which is the same Thing, will not hold their Ground, and continue their Schemes of ministerial Oppression, till their Measure is full."

West-India RUM,

OF the best Quality, and a few Hogsheads of Muscovado Sugars, TO BE SOLD by Cornelius P. Low in Wall-Street.

27.30

WILLIAM NEILSON,

IS removed to the House in which

Messrs. Thompson and Alexander, lately lived, being the same formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Franks, in Great Dock-Street, near the Coentier Market, where he hath for Sale on very low Terms.

A fresh Assortment of 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, just imported in the Brig Conway, from Newry.—Also,

A large Assortment of the following GOODS,

Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson, snuff, and drab coloured shalloons; black frottinets, gold and brown superfine miffnets, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of striped and printed linens and cottons, gold and red crois barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linens; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all colours, tailors threads of the best quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4, twankin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4, coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd frizes and ratteens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linseys and narrow cloths; also choice butter in firkins, &c.

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

A HOUSE to be let, the upper End of Bridge-Street, near the Fort:—Inquire of (26.30) JOHN HAMERSLY.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of Pet-Baker's-Hill,
Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,
Short and long ditto,
Belt Velvet ditto,
Common fine do.
Phial do.
With all Sorts of common Corks,
Corks for Shoes,
Corks for Womens Clogs,
Swimming Corks,
Jar, Stone, Mustard and Snuff Bottle Corks,
Floats for Fishing Nets,
N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s per Bag.

26.29

WANTS Employ,

A Person who hath taught School in the City of New-York, some Time ago, with much approbation, and can be well recommended, would now willingly undertake, Instruction of Youth in a private gentleman's family, on moderate Terms, or teach a School, where there is a proper Vacancy. What he proposes to teach is, reading English with Propriety, and agreeable to the Rules of English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal, Book-keeping, and Navigation. Enquire of the Printer.

New-York, 2d May, 1770.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 28th of April last, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Bellow, born in Barbados, about 23 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when he went away, a blue striped Homespun Petticoat, a blue Coating Waistcoat, lined with Osnabrug, a blue Cotton Round Handkerchief tied about her Head, and a red and white croft bar'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whosoever will apprehend and bring the said Negro Wench to her Master, shall have Five Dollars, Reward; and whosoever harbours or conceals her, may rest fully assured of having the Severity of the Law put in force against them.

(26.29)

RICHARD HARRIS.

JOSEPH and THOMAS PEARSAL,

WATCH-MAKERS,

HAVE removed from the Place where they formerly lived, to the House nearly opposite, (where Haddock and Bowne lately lived) between Beckman and Burling's Slip; where they still continue their Business as usual.

New-York, May the 18, 1770.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his

kind Customers and others, that he has removed his School opposite to Capt. Joseph Stiles; in the Street which leads directly from the Fly-Market to the Oswego.

(26.29) H. Hughes.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 3d of June next, the house and lot of ground, with the store house on the rear, situate in Dock-Street, now in the possession of Mr. William Ludlow, next door to Mr. Henry Cuyler's being the most convenient stand for a Merchant of any in this City, the purchaser to receive the rent to the first of May next; bonds with good security will be taken for payment: An indisputable title will be given for the same.

New-York 9th May, 1770.

27.30

Wants a Place,

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended; enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET, on LEASES for ever,

In Lots of 300 Acres each; A Tract of rich land, in the island of

St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; no part of said tract is above a mile and a half from navigable water.—Also another tract of land round about Bay of Trecadie, the best situation for fishing round the whole island, and the land fertile, and a rich soil: This last will let in leases for a term of years; there is a great quantity of cleared ground on it, with many houses; the cleared land will be let in such proportions as to enable every settler to maintain his family and Rock, by his farm, from the first settling. For further particulars, inquire of the printer.

None apply but such as can pay their own passage and other necessary expences.

26.29

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Friday the 18th Instant MAY, on the Premises, A Lot of Ground, No. 105, in the East

Ward of the City of New-York, lying on Frankford-Street, near Cuyler's Sugar House. The Lot is in Front, on the Street, 23 Feet, the same in Rear, and 100 Feet in Length. An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser, by me

26.29

SAMUEL DE MAREST.

JACOB HALLETT, TAYLOR,

MOVED from the Fly-Market,

to the house wherein Messrs. Ramson and Alline lived, the corner of Burling-Slip, at the sign of the Golden-Pelican — where he now continues to serve his customers as usual, and all other Gentlemen that shall please to favour him with their custom. Likewise has for sale, broad-clothes, satignies, ratteens, shalloons, durants, fluffs, sewing silk, twist and thread, muslin, cambric, lawn, stuff shoes; silk, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs; Ruffia duck, oszabru, cotton, and green tea, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, molasses, rum, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash.

26.29

THE Subscriber begs Leave to

inform the respectable PUBLIC, That he hath, at much Expense, constructed a large elegant, and commodious House at Passaic-Falls; for the Entertainment of Travellers in general, and Parties of Pleasure in Particular, where they may depend on being served with every Thing in the best Taste that his rural Situation will admit of, which, for Variety of curious and entertaining Objects, is equalled by no other Place in any of the neighbouring Provinces.—And in Order to facilitate the Enjoyment of such a great Number of the most exquisitely delightful Curiosities, he hath erected a convenient Stage, with a careful and obliging Driver, who will set out at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, on Monday the 21st Instant for Powles-Hook, where he will arrive about 4 in the Afternoon, and return on the next Day.—He will set out again on the Friday following, and return on Saturday, at the same Hours.—This Service he will continue to discharge with the utmost Fidelity during the Summer Season.—The Price to Passengers is 3s. 10d. going, the same for returning, and for those that are taken up or dropped by the Way, a Pence each Mile.

Whatever Encouragement this Undertaking receives, the Public may be assured, that it will be gratefully acknowledged by its

Very humble Servant,

CORNELIUS NELFIS.

N. B. A good Cook, Man or Woman, may meet with Employment, by applying to the Subscriber.

26.29

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber,

living at Stirling Ironworks, an indented Irish Servant Man, named William Derwin, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, dark brown Hair, a thick well set Fellow, has a Scar on his left Eyebrow, made by the Blows of a Shovel, speaks good English: Had on when he went away, a striped blue and white Linsey Jacket, and a Green Cloth Waistcoat, with a Piece of Black Cloth put in the Back, to make it wider, a Pair of Stockin Breeches, or perhaps a Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers, and it is likely he may have a blue Broad-Cloth Coat; he is supposed to have gone away with one Thomas Butler, a coarse thick set Irishman, very much pitted with the Small-Pox; also it is very likely he may be in Company with another Irishman, named Edward Hefferman, a stout thick well made Man, who was away at the same Time.—Whoever takes up and conceals him, or harbours him, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid. And all Persons and Masters of Vessels in particular, are forbiden to conceal or carry him away, as they will answer it at the Peril.

ABEL NOBLE.

Stirling, April 21st, 1770.

26.29